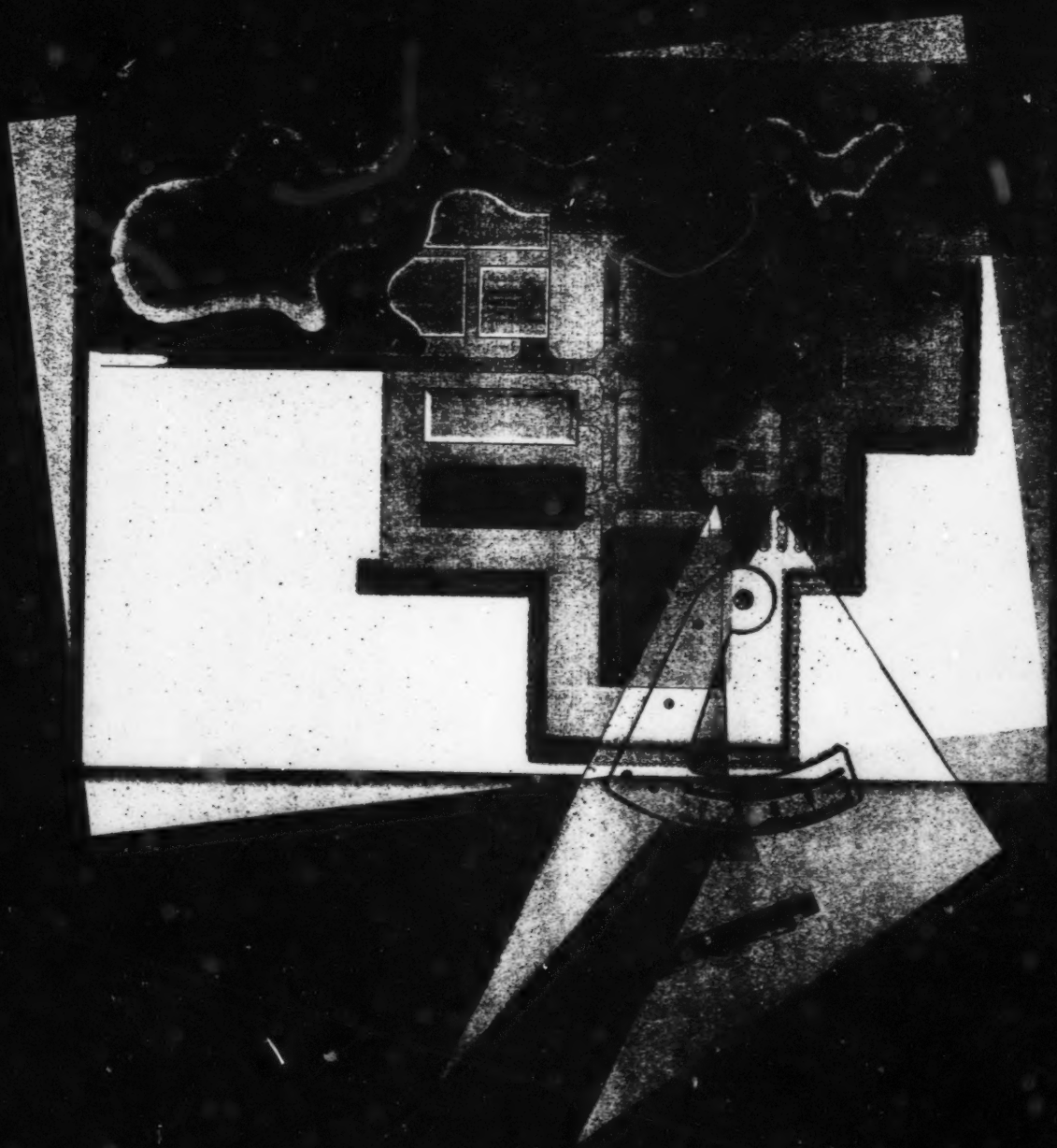
The Manitoba Hazardous Waste Management Corporation



92-07872/

COVER

The cover illustrates the conceptual site design and landscaping plan for Manitoba's central hazardous waste management facility. Landscaping with native vegetation and "prairie potholes" will provide shelter and drainage control for the site at the same time as providing a pleasing setting.

INFORMATION REGARDING THE ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMS OF THE MANITOBA HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION CAN BE OBTAINED FROM:

226-530 CENTURY STREET
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA
R3H 0Y4

(204) 945-1844

1 800 782 3[illegible]

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HIGHLIGHTS

The significant progress made during 1991 on the planning, engineering and environmental impact assessment work will allow the filing of the final central facility application in the first quarter of 1992 with operation potentially starting in the following year.

In a September referendum in the Rural Municipality of Montcalm, the residents and landowners voted more than two-thirds in favour of the MHWMC proposing a hazardous waste management facility within the municipality. At year end, the City of Winnipeg, the source of 80% of the province's hazardous wastes, is investigating the issue through its community advisory group.

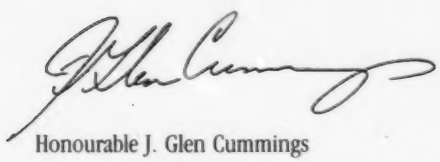
The Corporation's household hazardous waste program is breaking new ground in efficiently managing (including substantial reuse and recycling) materials from urban and rural households with, for example, about 3300 litres of paint being donated to the Habitat for Humanity Program in addition to about 600 litres picked up by the public at the depot or used by Provincial agencies.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

The Honourable Dr. George Johnson
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of
Manitoba

May it please your Honour:

I have the honour of presenting to you
the Annual Report for the Manitoba
Hazardous Waste Management Corporation
for the year ended December 31, 1991.



Honourable J. Glen Cummings
Minister responsible for the
Manitoba Hazardous Waste
Management Corporation

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY STATEMENT

The Manitoba Hazardous Waste Management Corporation is committed to the preservation and enhancement of environmental quality through the development of a hazardous waste management system for the Province. This undertaking is a fundamental element needed to achieve the broader objectives of universal environmental stewardship and sustainable economic development within Manitoba.

To reach these goals, the Corporation uses the following policy objectives as the basis for the performance of its work.

Minimize waste generation and maximize resource conservation through the promotion and facilitation of waste reduction, recycling, re-use and recovery at source.

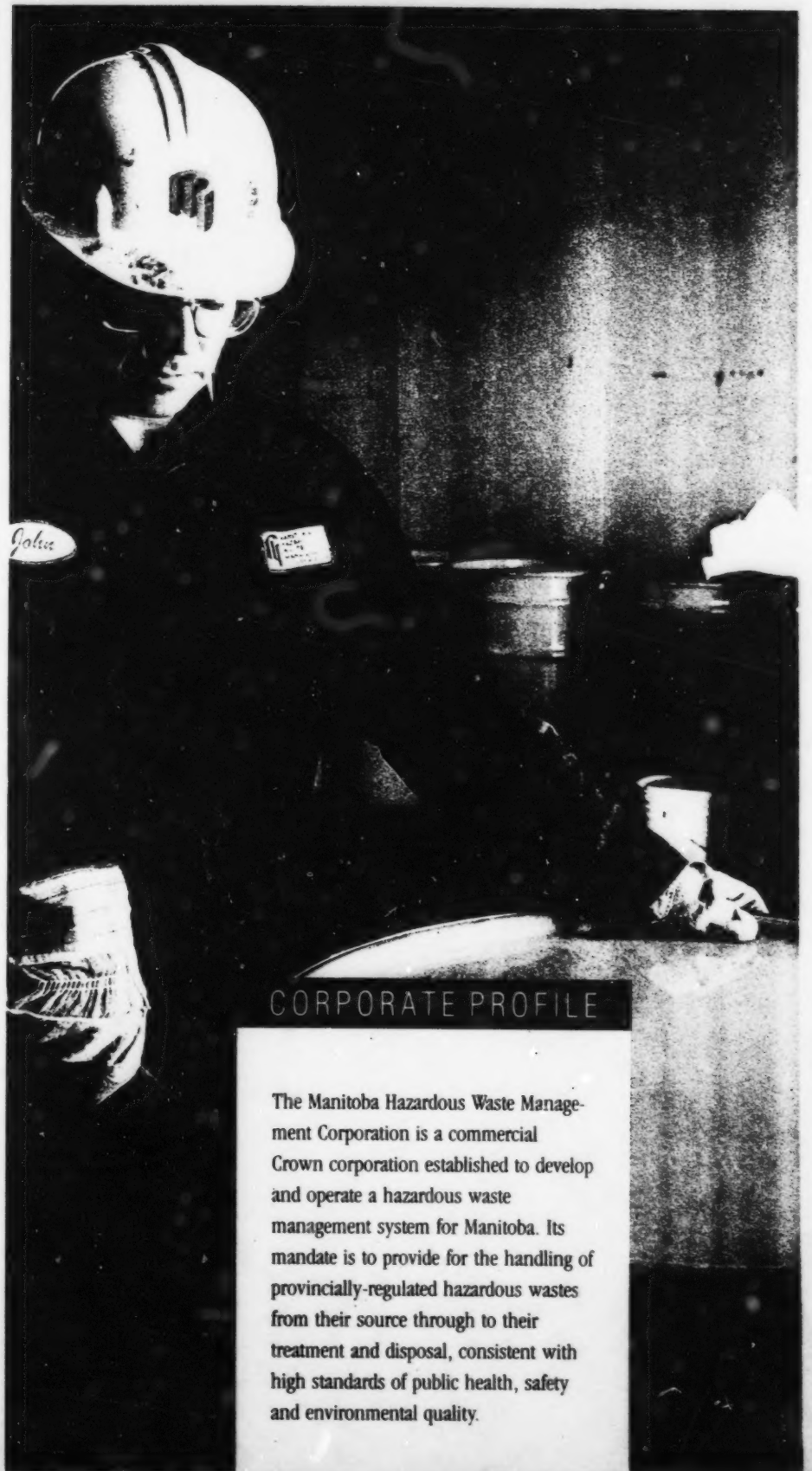
Ensure that all activities involved with the handling, storage, treatment and disposal of waste and residue products are consistent with the protection of public health and environmental quality.

Earn public approval of the system and its components through open and responsive communication and through public participation in all aspects of their development and operation.

Encourage economic development through the provision of a cost-effective waste management system and the enhancement of environmentally based enterprises.

Foster and promote contemporary environmental values and policies through public education and research, as well as by example.

Assume, in perpetuity, the environmental stewardship of wastes and residues placed in the Corporation's custody.



CORPORATE PROFILE

The Manitoba Hazardous Waste Management Corporation is a commercial Crown corporation established to develop and operate a hazardous waste management system for Manitoba. Its mandate is to provide for the handling of provincially-regulated hazardous wastes from their source through to their treatment and disposal, consistent with high standards of public health, safety and environmental quality.

CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

We are leaving 1991 in the enviable position of having demonstrated support for developing a hazardous waste management facility in the Rural Municipality of Montcalm. At year end, Winnipeg, the source of about 80% of the province's wastes, is also actively considering the project.

To quote the Winnipeg Free Press:

"The residents of the rural municipality of Montcalm have delivered a hopeful message to Manitobans in their vote to accept a hazardous waste treatment plant in their community. They have also delivered an enviable achievement to the Manitoba Hazardous Waste Management Corporation that has been able to accomplish what no other jurisdiction has been able to do for many years. ...The remarkable aspect of the endorsement is that it comes such a short time after the hazardous waste corporation began to scour the province for a suitable site." (September 27, 1991)

We know that, whatever the site, the development of a hazardous waste management system would have no chance of success without the awareness and extensive effort shown by hundreds of Manitoba citizens. In particular, the citizens of both Montcalm and Winnipeg have been very much a part of our activities during 1991.

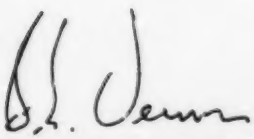
Despite the high profile siting work in specific communities, this is truly a Manitoba endeavor consisting of high quality waste management services, household hazardous waste collections, education programs, and other activities being delivered in all regions of the province. We are now encountering a high level of awareness of both the issue and our work towards developing solutions.

The Corporation began operation four years ago with the substantial benefit of advice and information from other jurisdictions and from similar corporations across North America. We are still exchanging information and ideas on both national and international levels and are now providing assistance including consulting services to others developing similar systems.

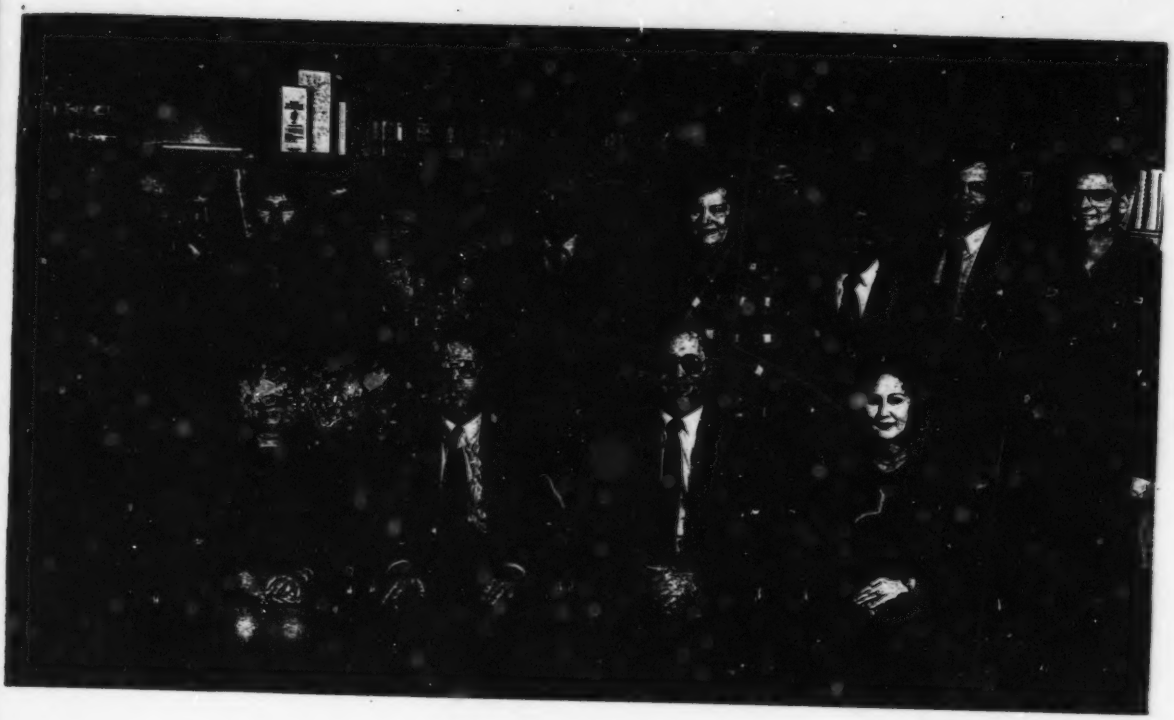
We are now ready to enter the operational phase as the system and its facilities are constructed. The Corporation can offer a full service solution including waste minimization and on-site management to Manitoba's waste generators. We have the basic capability to handle most types of provincially-regulated hazardous waste created in Manitoba. With the addition of the central management facility, this capacity will be expanded to meet the demand at the least cost.

The MHWMC staff are entering 1992 with the opportunity to accomplish something very significant: the efficient and effective development of the major facilities for a hazardous waste management system. Submitting an Environmental Impact Assessment for the central facility marks a major milestone in a process that began more than ten years ago through the Provincial government and the Clean Environment Commission. It developed in the same spirit in which it is being undertaken now: fact finding, extensive public consultation and the understanding that we are all part of the hazardous waste solution.

Manitoba is on its way to becoming one of the few jurisdictions in the world with a planned system to manage its hazardous wastes. This system will be a major asset not only to our businesses, industries and institutions, but to our families and our future generations, who have the right to expect a safe and healthy environment.



Donald E. Vernon, C.A.
Chairman, Board of Directors



The MHWMC staff included above are: (seated from left to right) Barbara Connell, Alun Richards, Bill Omiucke, and Tamara Shimoji. (standing from left to right) John McCabe, Ric Henkel, Bob Gill, Alexandra Morrison (On-Site program), John Zaidan, Evelyn Dodd, Davė Dessens, Rick Cooke, Randy Webber, Caroline Kaus, Bill Moyle, Yobannes Mehari, Ross Edmunds, and John DeGroot. Missing from the photo are: Warren Andrews, Edwin Yee and Brenda Andrews (On-Site program)

The MHWMC year round household hazardous waste depot at 745 Logan Avenue is open on Saturdays and operated primarily by student technicians such as Mark Rice and Shirley Fitzpatrick shown above.

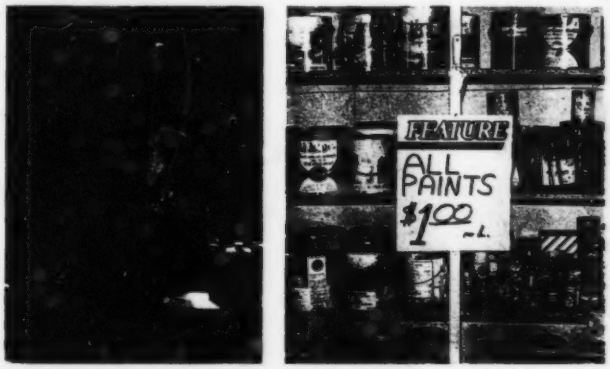
RESPONDING TO EMERGING ISSUES

Hazardous waste management is a rapidly changing issue given increasing awareness, technology changes, improvements in regulations and enforcement, corporate and institutional standards, and public expectations. These and other changes are warranting response through facility design, business focus or other actions. The following are some examples from the past year.

The replacement of underground storage tanks, primarily from service stations, typically involves the removal of considerable quantities of soil contaminated with gasoline and/or diesel fuel. Even though the levels of contamination are very low, they present a long term contamination risk. Traditionally, petroleum-contaminated soils were simply left in the ground, dumped in landfills or "farmed" by spreading on the ground. All three of these can create pollution problems. Recognizing the potential for environmental contamination, these soils are becoming more restricted from landfills and are often being stored on an ad hoc basis pending treatment options. New regulations requiring upgrading of underground storage tanks will result in increasing amounts of this material being generated. Biological treatment coupled with the ability to control air emissions is one method of safely destroying the contaminants while allowing for total soil recovery and reuse.

Increasing enforcement of existing regulations is causing industries that were previously sewering or landfilling what they thought to be benign or non-hazardous wastes to seek alternatives. During the latter part of 1991, there was a marked increase in requests for assistance with source based management. The demand, coming primarily from larger companies, will increase as the mid-sized companies become involved through necessity or awareness. Since many companies do not wish to be hazardous waste managers, opportunities will develop for joint ventures where the provincial hazardous waste management system supplies the expertise and the equipment.

The first two years of operation of the Corporation's year round HHW depot pilot project in Winnipeg have been almost too successful. Use increased from more than 1500 cars in 1990 to about 2200 cars in 1991. Twenty-four other HHW events, held in Manitoba in 1991 and sponsored by communities, continue to be popular. For these events, the Corporation provides technical assistance,



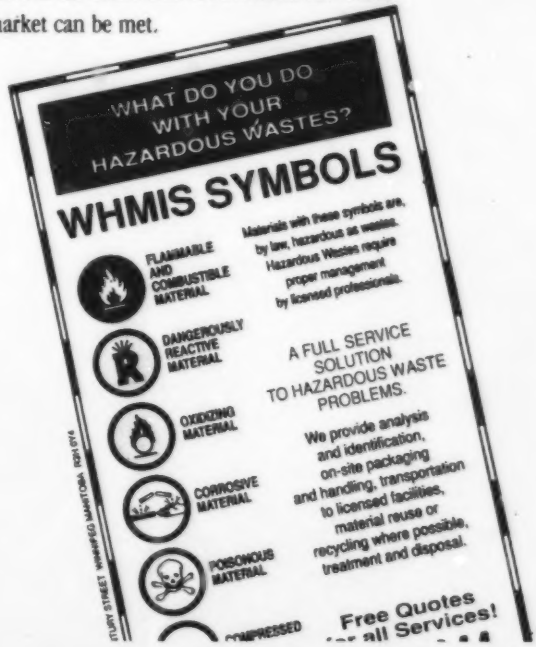
Above left: Wu Chengjian (Charles Wu), an exchange engineer visiting the MHWMC from Shanghai, helps with household hazardous waste collection. The Habitat for Humanity Program resells waste paint (above right) from the MHWMC depot at its Re-Store (below).

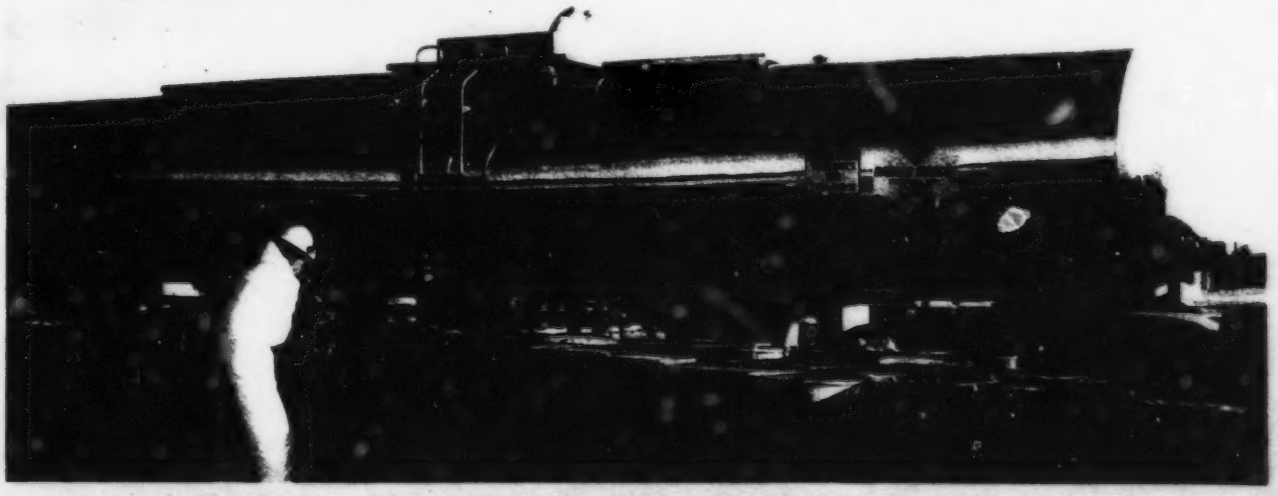
transportation and waste management at no charge as a public program. As the demand for HHW management increases, some of the problems associated with what tend to be numerous small volume, high cost wastes become apparent. For the future, an increased emphasis on waste minimization and prevention is advocated.

In a classic story of one person's garbage being another's gold, the MHWMC and Winnipeg's Habitat for Humanity "Re-Store" have joined forces to reuse paint and other building supplies dropped off at the depot. The Re-Store accepts these and other used materials and sells them to the public at very affordable prices. During 1992, more than 3300 litres of paint as well as other materials were taken by the Re-Store. Another 600 litres of paint were picked up at the depot by people dropping off other materials or used by Provincial agencies. Means of distributing more household hazardous wastes as safe, usable products are also being investigated.

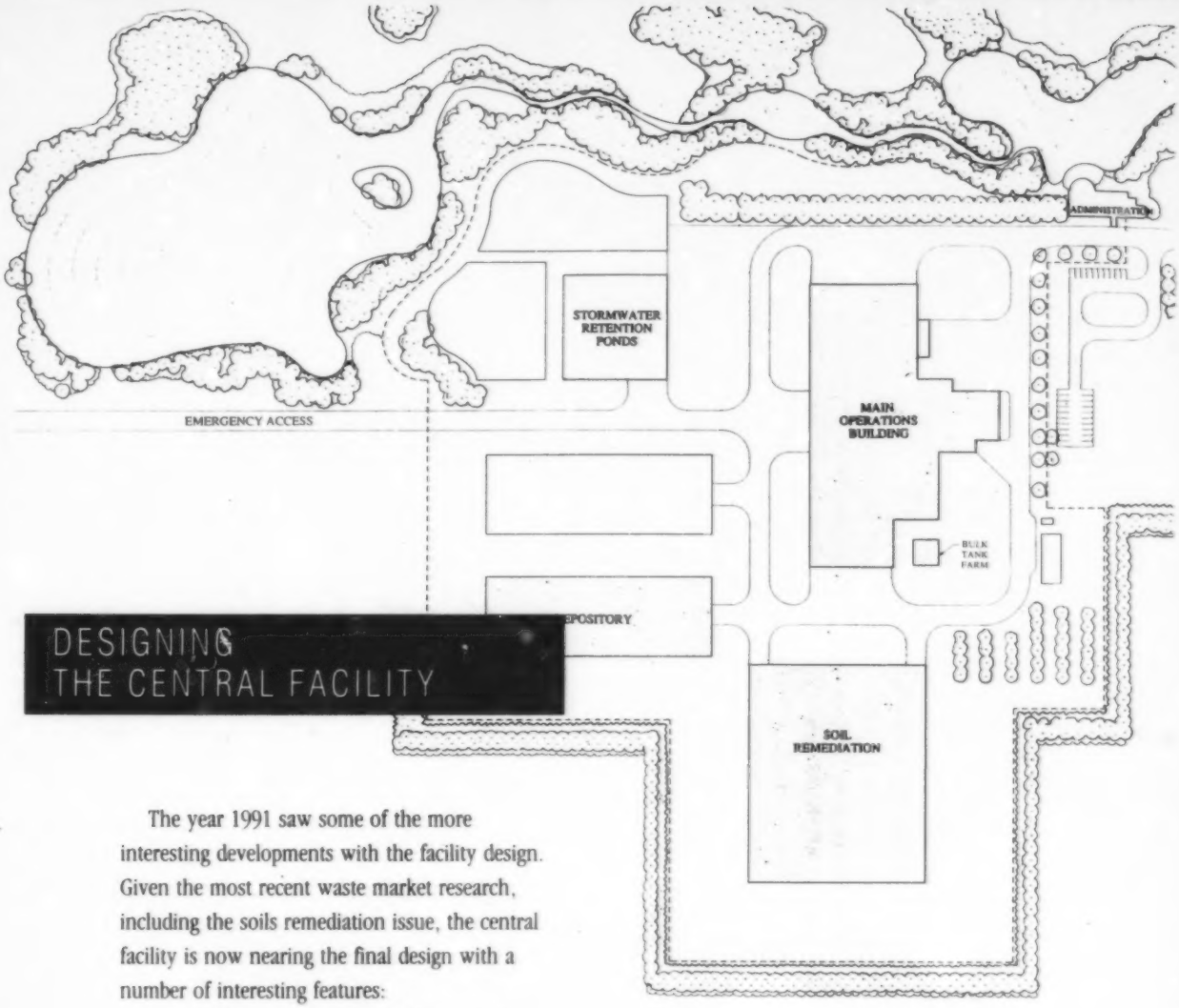
The Corporation's goal is to maximize HHW management at source (the household) through education, to reuse or recycle as much of the material collected as possible, and to efficiently manage the rest so that it is neither a major public cost nor an environmental risk.

During 1991, the Corporation managed on a commercial basis over four times as much hazardous waste as in the previous year. The amount managed is expected to increase more than fifty percent in 1992. Most of the recent increased business is directly related to the Corporation's generator services activities with customers having a high degree of comfort in our ability to offer quality services while limiting their liabilities. With the capability and flexibility that will be provided by the proposed central facility, there is no doubt that the needs of the waste market can be met.


WHAT DO YOU DO WITH YOUR HAZARDOUS WASTES?
WHMIS SYMBOLS
FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL
DANGEROUSLY REACTIVE MATERIAL
OXIDIZING MATERIAL
CORROSIVE MATERIAL
POISONOUS MATERIAL
COMPRESSED
Materials with these symbols are, by law, hazardous as wastes. Hazardous Wastes require proper management by licensed professionals.
A FULL SERVICE SOLUTION TO HAZARDOUS WASTE PROBLEMS.
We provide analysis and identification, on-site packaging and handling, transportation to licensed facilities, material reuse or recycling where possible, treatment and disposal.
Free Quotes
all Services!



Large scale commercial operations are increasingly a part of the Corporation's activities.



DESIGNING THE CENTRAL FACILITY

The year 1991 saw some of the more interesting developments with the facility design. Given the most recent waste market research, including the soils remediation issue, the central facility is now nearing the final design with a number of interesting features:

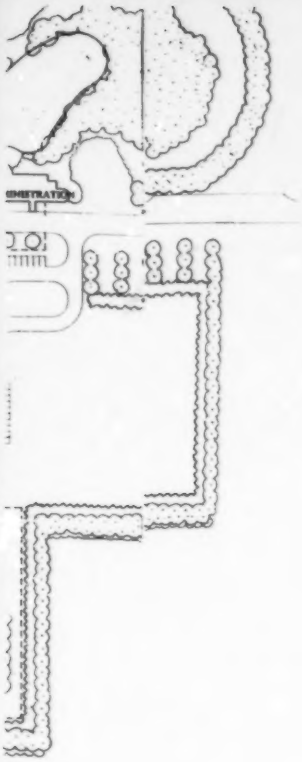
A combined processing building managing both organic and inorganic materials with internal separations and safeguards allows maximum flexibility while providing a work environment most suitable to Manitoba's climate. All loading and unloading will take place indoors. The larger quantities of organic materials will be stored in a separate tank farm connected by pipe to the loading bays. The building and its equipment will be developed incrementally, depending on the market.

A soil remediation capability will become part of the facility.

Shelterbelts, storage ponds and drainage control measures have been designed into a landscape plan that will help make this facility an asset to the local community.

Architectural designs will incorporate energy efficiency and other environmental characteristics not directly related to hazardous waste management.

The above are just some of the concepts that are in the process of being designed into reality. Ultimately, the central facility must be, and be seen to be, a major part of Manitoba's environmental protection and a demonstration of industrial infrastructure compatible with the environment.



SITING THE CENTRAL FACILITY

No part of the Corporation's work or future planning attracts more interest than the siting process. The time may come when communities will, on a general basis, actively seek environmental management facilities such as this. In the meantime, successfully locating new state-of-the-art facilities is much less common than simply muddling along with services and facilities that, in many cases, would not pass public scrutiny. The widespread recognition that proper waste management is part of the solution rather than the problem is only beginning to be achieved in our society. This solution is, however, becoming recognized in Manitoba with widespread public support for the Corporation's siting work being shown by communities, environmental groups and other stakeholders across the province.

For a community to effectively examine the potential of locating a hazardous waste management facility, a substantial amount of work is required by all residents over a significant period of time. For example, a telephone attitude survey conducted in the R.M. of Montcalm indicated that about half of the adults in the municipality had attended a public meeting or open house and almost all were aware that the municipality was one of the areas being considered for a hazardous waste treatment facility. After almost two years of discussion in the municipality, including about sixteen months of public examination through the local and independent Montcalm Advisory Committee, the residents and landowners voted on the siting issue in a referendum. The 67% "yes" vote indicated a substantial majority in favour of the

(continued on page 10)

Corporation developing a facility in the municipality. The Montcalm site, located just west of the intersection of Highways 75 and 14 (about 80 kilometres south of Winnipeg) has excellent environmental and technical characteristics. Both the MHWMC Board and the Montcalm Municipal Council have approved in principle the draft Terms and Conditions upon which an agreement between the Corporation and the community could be based.

The siting process in Winnipeg was very intensive during 1991. The Corporation presented its siting report to the City of Winnipeg Council in January and was given unanimous support for conducting the detailed investigation of the Four Mile Road site located in south Fort Garry. The site, about four kilometres from the nearest urban development, has good access, suitable surrounding land uses, and (as established through the site evaluation) excellent environmental and technical characteristics. The Community Advisory Group established by City Council to independently examine the issue began its deliberations in August. Winnipeg, the source of about 80% of Manitoba's hazardous wastes, has shown leadership among urban municipalities in inviting the MHWMC to consider it in the siting process.

Early in 1992 the Corporation will recommend its preferred site to the Province. An application for Manitoba's central hazardous waste management facility with an Environmental Impact Assessment will be filed with Manitoba Environment. It is hoped that construction will begin in 1992 with the operations beginning in 1993.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

The past year has been one of significant progress for the Corporation. The overall planning for a provincial hazardous waste management system has largely been completed and the detailed engineering and environmental impact assessment work necessary to proceed with the province's central hazardous waste management facility has been assembled. It is our expectation that full implementation of the system can begin in 1992, starting with the filing of a final application for the central management facility in the first quarter. Subject to regulatory approvals and financing, construction on this facility should begin in 1992, with its operation starting the following year.

Fundamental to the Corporation's efforts has been the advocacy of an integrated hazardous waste management system, rather than the more traditional approach of simply developing a facility in isolation. So as not to diminish the longer term priority of waste minimization, this system consists of a number of basic components whose operation is integrated and coordinated, consistent with provision of the most economical and environmentally sound management options. These basic components are:

Source based management capability, directed toward the elimination, reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery and treatment at source.

Local collection capability serving the province as a whole.

Transportation capability to move waste within and out of the system to other jurisdictions.

Locally based resource recovery capability that utilizes waste materials as a preference to their disposal.

Storage and transfer capability allowing the secure accumulation and consolidation of wastes in preparation for treatment and disposal.

Treatment and disposal capability where waste volumes allow this to be done economically.

The central management facility, being proposed for the province, can combine the latter two components. Environmentally and socially acceptable siting options close to the major sources of the provincial waste stream in Winnipeg are available. Facility development on an incremental basis in parallel with other system components offers a high degree of flexibility in addressing current and future needs as they develop.

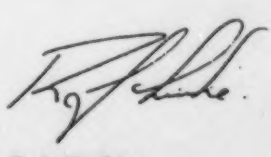
In association with the system planning and initial development work, the Corporation has initiated the business planning associated with structuring and financing the system. The objective is that its operation be commercially self sustaining, while still providing a comprehensive response to the problem. The participation of private investors in the financing and operation of the system is being pursued. At the same time, the public investment in the development to date and the need for an appropriate public policy framework to ensure the overall system's viability must be recognized. A mixture of private and public equity is ultimately envisioned with shareholders from each sector assuming appropriate risks and returns.

In this work, commitment to a number of public policy initiatives being undertaken by the Province should be highlighted. These include the establishment of a uniform regulatory regime, governing both the generation of hazardous wastes and their management. The announcement of fully promulgating the remaining sections of the Dangerous Goods Handling and Transportation Act, along with the increased emphasis on enforcement being seen at the provincial and municipal levels provide a clear message supporting the system's need and its economic basis.

Similarly, the province's general support for approaching hazardous waste management on a regional basis preserves the ability of a provincial capability to develop in response to local requirements, while allowing it to fully benefit from access to markets and capability elsewhere. This business, like so many others, must have the flexibility to respond to national and international market needs in order to be sustainable and properly provide the services required.

Finally, the increasing recognition of the need for this type of infrastructure as a means of mitigating and avoiding future environmental liabilities is a key component of the partnership between the public and private sectors being advocated by the Corporation. Continuation of our past practices will leave a debt for future generations to pay both in quality of life and in economic terms. Having a capability to manage these materials properly now represents a major asset to all of us, something that should be integrated into the investment decisions of all potential shareholders in this development.

In conclusion, 1992 represents a transition year for the Corporation as we move from a planning to implementation focus. The prospect of providing an effective and flexible hazardous waste management capability in Manitoba represents a major achievement for the province, as well as a significant asset contributing to our economic and environmental well being.



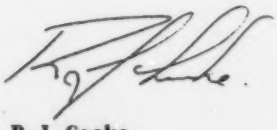
R. J. Cooke
President and Chief Executive Officer

RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

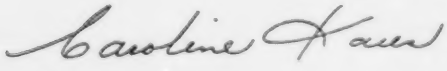
The accompanying financial statements, and other financial information in the annual report, are the responsibility of management and have been approved by the Board. The accompanying financial statements were prepared by management in accordance with the accounting principles set out in Note 2 to the financial statements and of necessity, include some amounts based upon management's best estimates and judgements. Any financial information contained elsewhere in the annual report conforms to these financial statements.

As management is responsible for the integrity of the financial statements, management has established systems of internal control to provide reasonable assurance that assets are properly accounted for and safeguarded from loss.

The external auditors have performed an independent examination of the financial statements of the Corporation in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards.



R. J. Cooke
President and Chief Executive Officer



C. E. Kaus
Secretary-Treasurer
Manager, Finance and Administration

February 25, 1992

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for the year ended
December 31, 1991

Auditor's Report

Committee Reports

Balance Sheet

Statement of Operations
and Deficit

Statement of Changes
in Cash Resources

Notes to the
Financial Statements

CAT

To the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba

We have audited the balance sheet of Manitoba Hazardous Waste Management Corporation as at December 31, 1991 and the statements of operations and deficit and changes in cash resources for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In our opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the company as at December 31, 1991 and the results of its operations and the changes in its cash resources for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting policies described in note 2 to the financial statements.

W.A. Johnson, CA
Executive Director

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

On behalf of the audit committee, whose members I thank for their time and effort, I am pleased to report that the audit committee met three times to direct the financial and management audit of the Corporation's activities. The committee continued to review and update the corporate financial and administrative records and procedures.

G.H. MacKay

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE PERSONNEL COMMITTEE

In 1991, the personnel committee met four times to review and update the personnel policies and human resource management system as well as undertaking the yearly review of the Corporation's compensation system.

I would like to thank the personnel committee members and staff for joining the committee and assisting the continuing and progressive human resource management.

N. Ahmad

BALANCE SHEET

As at December 31, 1991 (with 1990 figures for comparison)

ASSETS	1991	1990
CURRENT		
Cash	$ 226,519	$ 40,957
Accounts receivable	257,671	52,139
Inventory, at cost	8,669	5,376
Prepaid expenses	6,799	6,199
Total current assets	499,658	104,671
CAPITAL ASSET (Note 4)	6,874	8,320
SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT (Notes 2b,3)	8,087,758	5,193,688
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 8,594,290	$ 5,306,679
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 328,948	$ 156,722
Accrued interest due to the Province of Manitoba	130,548	101,527
Unearned revenue	210	210
Total current liabilities	459,706	258,459
LONG-TERM		
Advances from the Province of Manitoba (Note 5)	6,561,000	3,250,000
Unearned revenue	210	420
Total long-term liabilities	6,561,210	3,250,420
EQUITY		
Share capital (Note 5)		
Authorized 350,000 shares for a maximum consideration of $35,000,000 issued and fully paid – 25,000 shares	2,500,000	2,500,000
Deficit	(926,626)	(702,200)
Total equity	1,573,374	1,797,800
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	$ 8,594,290	$ 5,306,679

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

D. E. Vernon
Chairman

G. H. MacKay
Chairman-Audit Committee

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND DEFICIT

Year Ended December 31, 1991 (with 1990 figures for comparison)

	1991	1990
PUBLIC WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS (Note 6)		
General and administrative expenses		
Wages and benefits	$ 107,195	$ 85,137
Indirect	22,851	25,742
Direct operating expenses	96,358	130,180
Net public waste management program expenses	226,404	241,059
OPERATIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS (Note 7)		
Revenues		
PCB management	(3,205)	(4,927)
Hazardous waste management	(441,894)	(118,228)
General and administrative expenses		
Wages and benefits	121,136	70,651
Indirect	33,840	39,439
Direct operating expenses	288,145	94,652
Net operational waste management program expenses (revenues)	(1,978)	81,587
NET LOSS FOR THE YEAR	224,426	322,646
DEFICIT, BEGINNING OF YEAR	702,200	379,554
DEFICIT, END OF YEAR	$ 926,626	$ 702,200

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN CASH RESOURCES

Year ended December 31, 1991 (with 1990 figures for comparison)

	1991	1990
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED FOR)		
Operating Activities		
Net Loss for the Year	$ (224,426)	$ (322,646)
Items not requiring cash outflows		
Amortization (Note 4)	2,946	3,566
	(221,480)	(319,080)
Changes in Non-cash Working Capital		
Accounts receivable	(205,532)	15,505
Inventory, at cost	(3,293)	908
Prepaid expenses	(600)	435
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	172,226	(79,526)
Accrued interest due to the Province of Manitoba	29,021	73,547
Unearned revenue	(210)	(210)
	(8,388)	10,659
	(229,868)	(308,421)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Vehicle	(1,500)	0
Systems Development (Note 2b,3)	(2,894,070)	(1,969,336)
	(2,895,570)	(1,969,336)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Advance from the Province of Manitoba	3,311,000	1,900,000
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH	185,562	(377,757)
CASH, BEGINNING OF YEAR	40,957	418,714
CASH, END OF YEAR	$ 226,519	$ 40,957

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 1991

1. STATUS OF THE CORPORATION

The Manitoba Hazardous Waste Management Corporation was established as a Crown Corporation under the Manitoba Hazardous Waste Management Corporation Act S.M. 1986, c.10. Under the provisions of the Act, the Corporation will establish and operate a hazardous waste management system which will safely dispose of hazardous waste in accordance with regulations and standards prescribed by the Province of Manitoba. The Corporation also promotes protection of health and safety and the preservation of the environment.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Basis of Reporting
The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

b) System Development Costs and Amortization
System development costs, including related general and administrative costs, are capitalized to reflect the Government's investment in the development of the Province's hazardous waste management system. The investment will be amortized over the useful economic life of the facility commencing when the facility becomes operational.

c) Capital Assets
Capital Assets are recorded at cost. Amortization is computed at a rate of 30% on the declining balance to amortize the cost over the estimated useful life.

3. SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

The transactions pertaining to the system development costs are as follows:

	1991	1990
Balance - Beginning of Year:	**$5,193,688.**	$3,224,352.
Office Operating	**1,737,474.**	1,361,909.
Source Based Management and Market Identification	**22,526.**	21,757.
Facilities Development	**223,160.**	190,445.
Site Selection & Assessment	**698,967.**	207,221.
External Affairs	**211,943.**	188,004.
Balance - End of Year:	**$8,087,758.**	$5,193,688.

4. CAPITAL ASSET

	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	1991 Net	1990 Net
Vehicle	$18,480	$11,606	$6,874	$8,320

The amortization expense of $2,946 is allocated to operational waste management programs ($1,768) and public waste management programs ($1,178).

5. CAPITAL AUTHORITY

The Government of the Province of Manitoba has authorized the following for funding the Corporation's activities.

Authority	Amount Authorized	Shares Purchased	Advances Drawn
The Loan Act (2) 1986	$2,500,000	$2,500,000	
The Loan Act 1988	2,200,000		$2,200,000
The Loan Act 1989	2,100,000		2,100,000
The Loan Act 1990	1,211,000		1,211,000
The Loan Act 1991	5,044,700		1,050,000
Total Financing to December 31, 1991		$2,500,000	$6,561,000

The Corporation was originally established without share capital with funding provided by interest bearing advances from the Government of the Province of Manitoba. Amendments to the Manitoba Hazardous Waste Management Corporation Act on July 17, 1987 provided for up to 350,000 shares to be issued for a maximum consideration of $35,000,000.

Since August, 1989, the Corporation has received advances which bear interest at rates equivalent to the bank prime lending rate. The advances are repayable at any time in whole or in part at the option of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

6. PUBLIC WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

The Corporation provides household hazardous waste disposal services at no cost to the public. Prior to 1988, these services were previously provided by the Department of Environment.

7. OPERATIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

The Corporation provides waste management services related to PCB waste management and general waste brokerage.

8. INCOME TAX

The Corporation is owned by the Government of the Province of Manitoba and is therefore exempt from income tax.

9. LEASE

The Corporation is in the final year of a five-year lease for office space and management is currently re-negotiating a new lease agreement.

10. ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE

The Corporation is currently mainly economically dependent on the Government of the Province of Manitoba.

11. IMPUTED INTEREST COST INFORMATION

The following information is supplied in accordance with a request of the Minister of Finance of the Government of the Province of Manitoba.

The annual borrowing cost to the Government, for its investment of $2,500,000 in share capital, as recorded in the Public Accounts, at the weighted average rate of interest paid by the Government in respect of its debt, is as follows:

	1991	1990
Interest rate	10.21%	10.60%
Borrowing cost	$255,250	$265,000

This borrowing cost has not been reflected in the Corporation's financial statements.

12. CASH HELD ON BEHALF OF THE CORPORATION CLIENTS

The Corporation holds $7,314 (1990-$6,984) on behalf of clients in lieu of irrevocable letters of guarantee to cover the future handling, treatment and disposal costs of PCB contaminated material. This amount has not been reflected in these financial statements.

Proposed Central Treatment and Storage/Transfer Facility.

What Do You Do With Your Hazardous Wastes?

The Waste Paper. Spring, 1991.

The Waste Paper. Summer, 1991.

Safe & Effective Management of Hazardous Wastes in Manitoba Schools: A Planning Guide.

Site Selection for a Hazardous Waste Management Facility in the City of Winnipeg, February 1991.

Hazardous Waste Collection Depot Report on Operations, December 16, 1989 to December 8, 1990.

The Manitoba Hazardous Waste Management Corporation Fourth Annual Report 1990.

B. Connell, The Siting Approach for a Hazardous Waste Management Facility in Manitoba: Comment and Critique. International Workshop on Innovative Approaches to Siting of Waste Management Facilities, Montebello, Quebec.

B. Connell, Hazardous Waste Management – Land Use Issues. Proceedings of the 9th Annual Red River Basin Land and Water International Summit Conference, Grand Forks, North Dakota.

A. Richards, Implementing a Voluntary and Responsive Siting Process in Rural and Urban Settings. International Association of Impact Assessment, Eleventh Annual Meeting, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, U.S.A.

E. Yee, Handling Special Wastes in the Solid Waste Stream. Proceedings of the Spring Workshop of the Solid Waste Association of North America Conference, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Quantitative Investigation of the Attitudes and Perceptions of the Residents of the R.M. of Montcalm Towards a Hazardous Waste Treatment Facility. Dennis McKnight 2051 Inc.

Generic Risk Assessment Volumes 1 & 2. Reid Crowther & Partners Ltd.

Detailed Site Evaluation: Four Mile Road Site Volumes 1 & 2. KGS Group.

R.M. of Montcalm Detailed Site Evaluation. UMA Engineering Ltd.

Site-Specific Transportation Risk Assessment Phase 1 - Data Collection and Methodology Development. M.M. Dillon Limited.

Site-Specific Transportation Risk Assessment Phase 2 - Site-Specific Examinations. M.M. Dillon Limited.

Transportation of Hazardous Waste. M.M. Dillon Limited.

Supplemental Transportation Risk Assessment - Soil Remediation. M.M. Dillon Limited.

Economic Impact Study of the Proposed Manitoba Hazardous Waste Management Facility in the Rural Municipality of Montcalm, Manitoba. InterGroup Consultants Ltd.

Basic Facility Design Specification and Technology Characterization Part 2 - Process Definition, and Part 3 - Generic Technology Selection. Reid Crowther & Partners Ltd.

R.M. of Montcalm Floodrisk Considerations. KGS Group.

Rural Municipality of Montcalm Reconnaissance Drilling Program, KGS Group.

Hazardous Waste Management System L.G.D. of Pinawa, Manitoba: Regional Hydrogeology and Evaluation of Engineered Site Lining Options. UMA Engineering Ltd.

Occupational Health and Safety Services for the Manitoba Hazardous Waste Management Corporation. Kraut, Elias and Wylie.

Final Report - Hazardous Waste Management Facility Investigation, May 1990 - July 1991. Montcalm Advisory Committee.

Rapport Final - de l'étude sur l'implantation d'une installation de traitement de déchets dangereux, mai 1990 - juillet 1991. Conseil Consultatif Montcalm.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chairman	Mr. Donald E. Vernon
Vice-Chairman:	Mr. N. Ahmad
Director for two years, effective March 19, 1990:	Mr. H. MacKay
Directors for two years, effective February 22, 1990:	Ms S. Burchard Dr. A. Chow Mr. T. Edwards
Directors for two years, effective September 1, 1990:	Mr. G. Gilmour Mr. H. Gilmour Ms B. Hojnocki Ms S. Mar Ms R. Patterson Mr. B. Sandercock
HEAD OFFICE:	226-530 Century Street Winnipeg, Manitoba R3H 0Y4

MANAGEMENT

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER:	Mr. R.J. Cooke
SECRETARY-TREASURER:	Ms C.E. Kaus
MANAGER, SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT:	Mr. E. Yee
MANAGER, EXTERNAL AFFAIRS:	Mr. A. Richards
MANAGER, ENGINEERING AND OPERATIONS:	Mr. J. McCabe
AUDITOR:	Provincial Auditor

RECYCLED PAPER

The Manitoba Hazardous Waste Management Corporation has, from its beginning, sought out and used paper containing as high a recycled content as reasonably possible given source, price and quality. Initially, it was difficult to find paper with a demonstrated significant recycled content. This is now changing, largely in response to consumer demand.

This annual report is printed with vegetable based inks entirely on Canadian-made paper containing 100% post-consumer fiber. Post-consumer fibers are papers and cardboards which have already been used by the consumer and which, for the most part, are recuperated from retail businesses, offices and private homes. This paper meets the 100% recycled standards under the American EPA definitions and is licenced under the Canadian "Environmental Choice" Program.

En Français

La Corporation manitobaine de gestion des déchets dangereux a fait traduire plusieurs de ses documents en français. Toute personne désirant que d'autres documents soient publiés en français est prée de se mettre en rapport avec la Corporation.